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## Abstracts

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## ABSTRACTS

**Bernard HADJADJ**  
UNESCO

### **Construire la liberté ou le défi haïtien**

**Abstract:** The major challenge of Haitian society remains building liberty after emerging from slavery and acquiring independence. Two centuries after the birth of the first Black Republic, the new social contract that rose from this spirit of “living together” is still in penury. The author examines the principal obstacles on the way to building freedom: namely, the inclusion of a large number of the excluded, which implies the dismantling of misery and the promotion of learning; the institution of authority through law and responsibility which presupposes the end of the “master” figure as a symbol of power, as well as that of a false prophet. Hence, the moving away from a society characterised by persecution to that of one marked by responsibility based on justice.

**Key Words:** Authority, education, exclusion, freedom, law, power, prophet, responsibility, saviour, slavery

**André NTONFO**  
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### **Haïti et l’Afrique noire : de la primauté à la marginalité, du modèle au contre-modèle**

**Abstract:** As we know, Haiti, the first Black republic in the world, commemorated the bicentennial of its independence in 2004. This paper examines how that unique experience has been received by the Black world in general and by independent African states in particular, as well look at the place that Haiti occupies in their imagination. This paper will examine Haiti’s role as an ideological place of structuring and as a real space for experimentation with post-colonial strategies applied to independent Black nations, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. The author will demonstrate how Haiti, from its position as a pioneer for these nations, came to be ignored, subverted and today, transformed into a counter-model relegated to the dustbin of the human world. Furthermore, looking at the common aspects of the two entities, the question will be raised of whether Haiti can be considered as a sort of mirror for the future of African states.

**Key Words:** African States, common destiny, imagination, independence, mirror, model/counter-model, political instability, revolution, strategy, subversion

**Gilbert Doho**

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**Le fou, le rebelle, l'enfant et la révolution haïtienne**

**Abstract:** The proliferation of fools in independent African nations' capitals and major cities should have entailed profound analyses. The period after 1804 in Haiti and after 1960 for Africa is marked by irrationality. From this point of view, Aimé Césaire, doom prophet, uses the Haitian past to warn newly independent African nations. The attempt to understand the phenomena has so far been based on psychoanalysis and other euro-centric methods. In this paper, we will attempt to centre our approach on the gaze and thought of the lunatics themselves in order to understand the madness that has taken hold of post-colonial periods. The author will examine the gaze of the lunatic and the child in Aimé Césaire's *Tragedy of King Christopher* (1963) and Charles Najman's *Royal Bonbon* (2003) with the objective of deconstructing the myths that have immobilized Haiti and Africa.

**Key Words:** African independence, colonialism, demythification, madness, myth, neo-colonialism, revolution, slavery

**Marie-Hélène KOFFI-TESSIO**

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**Haïti et sa diaspora ou le pays en dehors**

**Abstract:** The article looks at the causes of large migratory movements in Haiti. Anthropologist Gérard Barthélemy suggests that emigration from the countryside stems from aspects of rural society, namely the need to accumulate wealth to start one's own production unit and the need to chase out those who will not stick to and perpetuate the rules of the community. However, according to Jean Métellus and Jean-Claude Icart, migration movements are tightly linked to political and historical upheavals, which force people out of the country in search of safety and survival. For many migrants, the consequence is a feeling of loss and exile. This article also explores writings by three authors —Émile Ollivier, Jean Métellus and Edwidge Danticat— and the ways their characters, real or fictional, try to come to terms with the loss of the fatherland and the creation of a new identity.

**Key Words:** Boat people, emigration, exile, immigration, issues of identity, rural world, second-generation citizens

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**Anastasil DELAROSE MAKAMBO**

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**Réalisme merveilleux et rire macabre  
contre la zombification**

**Abstract:** The substance of this analysis is to use fiction, especially the novel, to observe Haiti and Black Africa some 200 years and 40 years, respectively, after independence. The contemporary novelists of these two time periods stress “zombification”, which is their common destiny. They denounce it by means of several scriptural strategies, such as magic realism and macabre laughter. The first contributes to reveal “zombifying” authorities such as houngans, wizards, politicians and their militia. The second is used to make “zombificators” ridiculous by showing how their ranting leads them to appear weak before their rebel victims.

**Key Words:** Africa, common destiny, dezombification, drifting, macabre laughter, magic realism, transitive writing, zombification

**Cilas KEMEDJIO**

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**Du bateau négrier à l'avion négrier :  
Haïti, les puissances esclavagistes et le monde noir**

**Abstract:** The main argument of this study may be outlined as follows: colonized communities in the world economy being integrated by means of “historical fatality” from slavery to colonialism and neo-colonialism. The counter-movement of decolonization, as exemplified in the Haitian revolution, was meant to propose a more humane outbreak of enslaved peoples on the world scene. The account of globalization reveals that Haiti was forced into the world economy through the modality of extortion, which denied the most vulnerable members of Haitian society their basic humanity. The failure of the Haitian revolution to reverse the course of historical fatality opened the door to neo-colonialism, which can help explain the kidnapping and deportation of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide aboard a slave plane. Remembering the Haitian paradigm of the slave ship is fundamental in the understanding of the post-colonial African and Haitian condition.

**Key Words:** American occupation, Black diaspora, historical fatality, historical memory, human misunderstanding, imposed debt, South Africa

**Augustin H. ASAAH**

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**Satire, désordre, folie et régénérescence : lecture de quelques romans  
africains**

**Abstract:** Satire has the goal of reforming society and humans through the exposure and denunciation of evils. Using four novels, Beyala's *Tu t'appelleras Tanga*, Touré's *Destins parallèles*, Ken Bugul's *La folie et la mort* and Nganang's *Temps*

*de chien* as reference points, this article attempts to demonstrate how postcolonial Francophone African satire meets the criteria of the sub-genre. The four works deploy weapons of satire such as irony, contrast, verbal violence and exaggeration to lay bare the stench, madness and degeneration associated with neo-colonial order. As in all satirical works, the tableau of collective misery here encompasses a challenge to readers to effect change.

**Key Words:** Counter-discourse, disarray, Francophone African novel, madness, readership, regeneration, satire, zoomophisation